Amendments to Specification:

Please amend the title to read as follows:

A1 TREATMENT METHODS USING ERBB4 ANTAGONISTS

Please amend paragraph 13 to read:

[0013] Because of the physiological importance, members of the ErbB family of receptor tyrosine kinases have often been targeted for therapeutic development. For example, Hudziak et al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 9(3):1165-1172 (1989) describe the generation of a panel of anti-ErbB2 antibodies one of which, called 4D5, inhibited cellular proliferation by 56%. A recombinant humanized version of the murine anti-ErbB2 antibody 4D5 (huMAb4D5-8, rhuMAb HER2 or HERCEPTIN®; U.S. Pat. No. 5,821,337) is clinically active in patients with ErbB2-overexpressing metastatic breast cancers that have received extensive prior anti-cancer therapy (Baselga et al., J. Clin. Oncol. 14:737-744 (1996)). HERCEPTIN® (huMAb4D5-8) received marketing approval from the Food and Drug Administration Sep. 25, 1998 for the treatment of patients with metastatic breast cancer whose tumors overexpress the ErbB2/HER2 protein. Since HER2 is also overexpressed in other cancers, in addition to breast cancer, HERCEPTIN® (huMAb4D5-8) holds a great potential in the treatment of such other cancers as well.

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Please amend paragraph 67 to read:

[0067] Examples of homomultimeric immunoadhesins which have been described for therapeutic use include the CD4-IgG immunoadhesin for blocking the binding of HIV to cell-surface CD4. Data obtained from Phase I clinical trials, in which CD4-IgG was administered to pregnant women just before delivery, suggests that this immunoadhesin may be useful in the prevention of maternal-fetal transfer of HIV (Ashkenazi et al., Intern. Rev. Immunol. 10:219-227 (1993). An immunoadhesin which binds tumor necrosis factor (TNF) has also been developed. TNF is a proinflammatory cytokine which has been shown to be a major mediator of septic shock. Based on a mouse model of septic shock, a TNF receptor immunoadhesin has shown promise as a

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candidate for clinical use in treating septic shock (Ashkenazi, A. et al. (1991) PNAS USA 88:10535-10539). ENBREL® (etanercept), an immunoadhesin comprising a TNF receptor sequence fused to an IgG Fc region, was approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), on Nov. 2, 1998, for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. The new expanded use of ENBREL® (etanercept) in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis has recently been approved by FDA on Jun. 6, 2000. For recent information on TNF blockers, including ENBREL® (etanercept), see Lovell et al., N. Engl. J. Med. 342: 763-169 (2000), and accompanying editorial on p810-81 1; and Weinblatt et al., N. Engl. J Med. 340: 253-259 (1999); reviewed in Maini and Taylor, Annu. Rev. Med. 51: 207-229 (2000). Immunoadhesins also have non-therapeutic uses. For example, the L-selectin receptor immunoadhesin was used as a reagent for histochemical staining of peripheral lymph node high endothelial venules (HEV). This reagent was also used to isolate and characterize the L-selectin ligand (Ashkenazi et al., supra).